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**CANADIAN CLUB**  
**WINNIPEG**

**ANNUAL REPORT**  

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**NINETEEN - THIRTEEN**  

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NINTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
**THE CANADIAN CLUB**  
OF WINNIPEG



ORGANIZED 1904

SEASON OF 1912-1913

**OFFICERS**  
**CANADIAN CLUB, WINNIPEG**  
**1912-1913**

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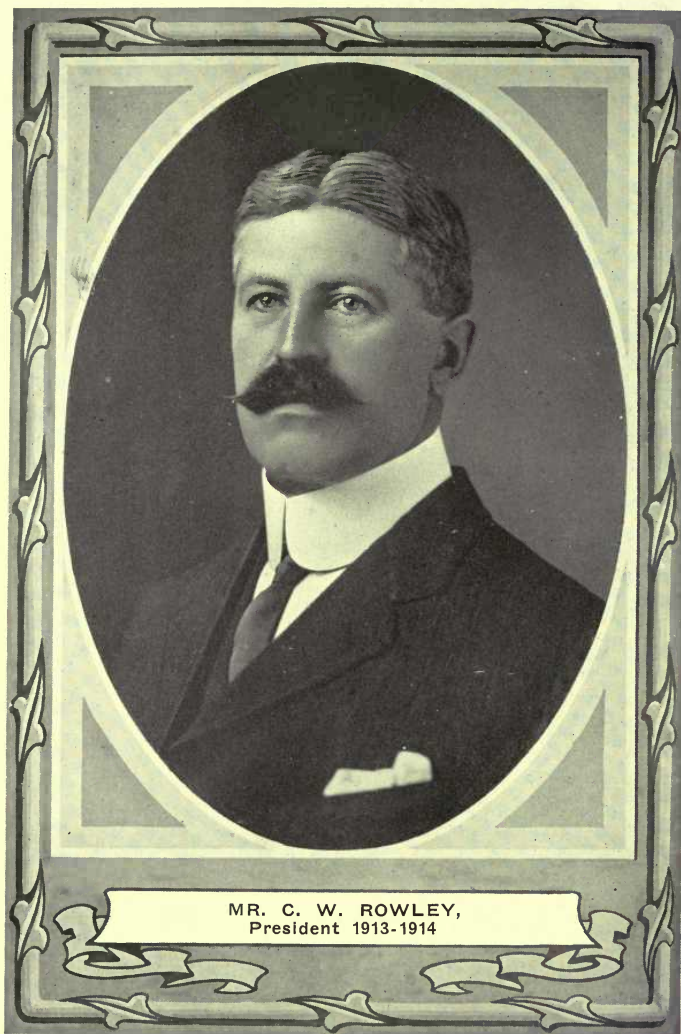
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|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| President .. ..           | .. C. N. BELL, F.R.G.S.   |
| First Vice-President ..   | .. DANIEL MCINTYRE, LL.D. |
| Second Vice-President ..  | .. JOHN LESLIE            |
| Literary Correspondent .. | .. F. W. CLARK            |
| Honorary Secretary ..     | .. R. H. SMITH            |
| Honorary Treasurer ..     | .. C. W. ROWLEY           |

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**Executive Committee**

|                 |                   |              |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| JAMES MANSON    | D. R. FINKELSTEIN | W. J. BOYD   |
| D. W. MCKERCHAR |                   | W. J. BULMAN |
| A. H. S. MURRAY |                   | GEORGE MUNRO |
|                 | W. SANFORD EVANS  |              |





**PRESIDENTS**  
of  
**THE CANADIAN CLUB OF WINNIPEG**  
Since Organization

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**Organized 1904**

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|         |    |                         |
|---------|----|-------------------------|
| 1904-5  | .. | J. S. EWART, K.C.       |
| 1905-6  | .. | J. A. M. AIKINS, K.C.   |
| 1906-7  | .. | G. R. CROWE             |
| 1907-8  | .. | SIR WILLIAM WHYTE       |
| 1908-9  | .. | LT.-COL. J. B. MITCHELL |
| 1909-10 | .. | REV. C. W. GORDON, D.D. |
| 1910-11 | .. | ISAAC PITBLADO, K.C.    |
| 1911-12 | .. | W. SANFORD EVANS        |
| 1912-13 | .. | C. N. BELL, F.R.G.S.    |

**Honorary Life Members of the Canadian Club  
of Winnipeg**

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FIELD MARSHAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND  
STRATHERN, K.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY EARL GREY, G.C.M.G.

FIELD MARSHAL EARL ROBERTS, V.C.

LORD MILNER, G.C.B.

LORD STRATHCONA, G.C.M.G.

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON, K.C.V.O.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR ROBERT BADEN POWELL, K.C.B., F.R.G.S.

RT. HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, G.C.M.G.

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**Minutes of the 10th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Club  
of Winnipeg, held on November 20th, 1913, C. N. Bell,  
President, in the Chair.**

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The minutes of last annual meeting were read and confirmed.

The annual report of the Executive Committee was submitted as follows:

To the Members

Winnipeg Canadian Club.

Gentlemen:

Your Executive Committee have pleasure in submitting their Ninth Annual Report on the work of the Club during the past year. The year just closed may be considered as having been very satisfactory, the work being directly in line with the object sought in the organization of the Club. Your Executive believe that the addresses delivered to the Club during the year have been most interesting and instructive, and fully up to the high level attained in previous years. The luncheons have been very well attended indeed, the capacity of the large quarters at the disposal of the Club having been taxed to the utmost on more than one occasion.

Fourteen luncheons were held during the past year, the members present enjoying the privilege of hearing words of wisdom and encouragement from men prominent in the affairs of not only the Dominion of Canada and the Motherland, but in other countries of the world.

For the first time in the history of Winnipeg and Western Canada, a British Cabinet Minister visited the Western country in the person of Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel, Postmaster-General of Great Britain, who delivered a most delightful and interesting address, which included an earnest appeal to the members of the Club, that they, while recog-

nizing the rapid progress in material things, should ever keep in mind the cultivation of the arts, sciences and high ethical ideals necessary to make a high citizenship.

General Bramwell Booth might also be mentioned amongst others as having delivered an earnest and instructive address on the necessity for high ideals of life being encouraged and maintained by our people.

A complete list of the addresses delivered is as follows:

- Nov. 25th, 1912 Mr. Maurice Willows (New York). "Efficiency in caring for the poor, the sick and the delinquent as an important factor in the development of a city."
- Feb. 12th, 1913 C. N. Bell, Esq. (Winnipeg). "La Verendrye."
- Feb. 26th, 1913 Rev. Samuel McChord Crothers, D.D. (Cambridge, Mass.) "International Relations."
- April 2nd., 1913 Hon. John Scadden (West Australia). "Recent developments which have taken place in West Australia."
- April 24th, 1913 J. D. McGregor, Esq. (Brandon). "The Live Stock Industry as an important factor in the development of the Prairie Provinces."
- May 9th, 1913 Col. The Hon. James Allen (New Zealand). "The New Zealand Navy."
- June 3rd, 1913 Dr. David Starr Jordan (Stanford University, California). "The Fight Against War."
- June 7th, 1913 Dr. C. S. Wright (Toronto). "1911-1912 British South Pole Expedition."
- July 7th, 1913 R. H. Campbell, Esq. (Ottawa). "James White, Esq. (Ottawa). "The General Resources of New Northern Manitoba."

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- Aug. 20th, 1913 J. Obed Smith, Esq. (London, Eng.).  
"Advertising a Nation."
- Sept. 1st, 1913 Hon. D. M. Stevenson (Glasgow, Scotland). "Municipal Government."
- Sept. 8th, 1913 Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel, M.P. (London Eng.). "Problems of the Empire."
- Sept. 19th, 1913 Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P. (London, Eng.).  
"Compulsion in the State."
- Nov. 10th, 1913 General Bramwell Booth (London, Eng.).  
"Salvation Army Activity in the various fields of Social Reform."

A general meeting of the Club approved of a suggestion of the Executive, following an address by the President on the subject of "The Discovery of Western Canada made by La Verendrye," that some suitable public memorial should be erected in one of the public parks of the City to commemorate his heroic life and work.

Your Executive have given consideration to this matter and secured some preliminary sketches of a suitable monument, but, owing to various causes, have not been in a position to take active and final steps to complete the work. Your Executive recommend that the incoming Executive keep the instructions of the Club in view.

Your Executive have been requested by many members of the Club to endeavor to arrange for a series of addresses bearing on the general discovery and history of Canada, and especially that part of Canada including and to the West of Hudson Bay and Lake Superior, and it is believed that members of the Club, thoroughly competent to deal with these subjects, may be induced to give addresses during the coming winter.

Your Executive during the year endeavored to secure the presence, as guests of the Club, of the premiers of the different provinces of Canada, with the object of giving the members an opportunity of getting first-hand

views regarding the progress of Canada along material, philanthropic, artistic, scientific and moral lines, or, in other words, to enable the members to keep fully informed of the development of the different parts of the Dominion. Unfortunately, circumstances prevented the acceptance of the invitations sent by your Executive during this autumn, but, in each case, the provincial premier addressed, expressed what a gratification it would be to him to avail himself of the opportunity afforded. It is believed if the incoming Executive follow up this matter that a very successful issue will follow.

The Club was represented at the Fifth Annual Conference of the Association of Canadian Clubs held in Hamilton in August last, when matters dealing with the Canadian Club movement were discussed. One matter of great importance was the decision that it was most advisable that a permanent Secretary for central organization should be appointed, with the object of keeping all the clubs of the Dominion in constant contact and for the purpose of securing suitable speakers for the smaller clubs who experience much difficulty in this direction.

It is interesting to report that the Canadian Club idea of holding midday luncheons for the purpose of securing addresses on topics of interest has been carried to the Motherland, and that, through the efforts of Earl Grey, several luncheons have been held in London under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute and have proved entirely successful. Nearly every speaker, not a resident of the Dominion, who has addressed this Club, has expressed admiration for the Canadian Club movement and ideals.

An important incident of the year and one which was most gratifying to the members, was the acceptance by the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Tupper of an honorary life membership in the Club. The Club feels honored indeed that the name of one, who was so largely responsible for bringing

about the Confederation of the Dominion, and who has rendered such long and distinguished service to his country, should be associated with this Club.

During the year the membership of the Club has increased to 1320 and about 40 applications for membership are now awaiting approval.

During the year the Club has lost through death some of its prominent members, including Andrew Strang, D. G. McKay, R. D. MacDonnell, G. W. Cochrane, D. W. MacLean, D. R. Dingwall and G. H. Eaton.

Respectfully submitted,

C. N. BELL, President.

R. H. SMITH, Honorary Secretary.

This report was adopted on motion of Lt.-Col. Mitchell and D. W. McKerchar.

The Honorary Treasurer, C. W. Rowley, submitted the following statement of the finances of the Club for year ended November 15th, 1913.

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### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

for Year Ending 15th November, 1913

#### Receipts

|                                          |            |
|------------------------------------------|------------|
| Balance 31st October, 1912 .....         | \$1,820.14 |
| Proceeds of Luncheons .....              | 1,120.50   |
| 1320 Memberships .....                   | 2,640.00   |
| Interest on deposit in Savings Bank..... | 56.08      |
|                                          | <hr/>      |
|                                          | \$5,636.72 |
|                                          | <hr/>      |

**Disbursements**

|                                                            |            |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Association of Canadian Clubs—Fee .....                    | \$ 14.00   |
| Auto. and Cab hire .....                                   | 63.50      |
| Expenses of delegates to Convention of Can.<br>Clubs ..... | 204.50     |
| Expenses of speakers at Royal Alexandra.....               | 16.00      |
| Flowers .....                                              | 35.00      |
| Grant to Wolfe Memorial Fund .....                         | 500.00     |
| Grant to Dr. David Starr Jordan—Expenses....               | 100.00     |
| Luncheons .....                                            | 1,237.00   |
| Music .....                                                | 13.00      |
| Postage .....                                              | 349.00     |
| Printing and Stationery .....                              | 607.69     |
| Sundry .....                                               | 45.00      |
| Stenographer .....                                         | 125.00     |
| Telegrams .....                                            | 46.49      |
| Verbatim Reports .....                                     | 122.00     |
| Cash .....                                                 | 2,158.54   |
| Savings Bank .....                                         | \$1,761.98 |
| Current Account .....                                      | 396.56     |
|                                                            | <hr/>      |
|                                                            | \$5,636.72 |

C. W. ROWLEY, Hon. Treasurer.

We have examined the books and vouchers of the Canadian Club of Winnipeg for the year ending 15th November, 1913, and hereby certify the above to be a true and correct statement of the Receipts and Disbursements for that period.

WM. T. RUTHERFORD, }  
L. C. HAYES,            } Auditors.

The report of the Honorary-Treasurer was adopted on motion of Messrs. R. H. Smith and A. L. Crossin.

Mr. J. A. Ovas, Chairman of Committee appointed to nominate the officers of the Club for the year 1913-1914, submitted the following report of the Committee:

President .....C. W. Rowley  
First Vice-President .....Judge R. Hill Myers  
Second Vice-President...A. L. Crossin  
Literary Correspondent..Prof. Chester Martin  
Honorary Secretary.....R. H. Smith  
Honorary Treasurer.....Crawford Gordon

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**Executive Committee**

|                        |              |               |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| R. M. Dennistoun, K.C. | D. M. Duncan | C. S. Riley   |
| Jasper Halpenny, M.D.  | N. Bawlf     | Royal Burritt |
| R. Macfarlane          | C. N. Bell   |               |

On motion of Messrs. J. A. Ovas and A. L. Crossin, the report was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

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**Addresses of the Year 1912-1913**

In accordance with the established custom, brief outlines appear herein of the addresses given before the Club during the year. Verbatim reports of all the addresses may be perused upon application to the Honorary Secretary.

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**Extension of Club Privileges to Visiting Members****Transfer of Membership in Case of Change of Residence**

The attention of the members of the Club is directed to the following resolutions, which have been adopted by practically every Canadian Club:

"A member of any Club in affiliation with the Association of Canadian Clubs, while visiting any other place in which there exists a Canadian Club, also affiliated with the Association, shall, during such visit, be privileged to attend any meetings or luncheons of such Club, upon presentation of the membership certificate of his home Club, and payment of the same admission fee as is charged for such meeting or luncheon to resident members. This privilege shall not entitle the visiting member to participate in any matter of Club business which may be brought before any such meeting at which he is present.

"Any member of a Canadian Club, in the event of change of residence, on presentation of his membership certificate to the Honorary Secretary, shall be admitted as a member of the Canadian Club of the place to which he has removed, upon payment of the regular membership fee required by such Club. In the event of the Club to which he applies for membership under this regulation, having a waiting list, his name shall be placed on such list in the usual manner, and he shall, in due course, be accepted as a member of such Club."

**EFFICIENCY IN CARING FOR THE POOR, THE SICK  
AND THE DELINQUENT, AS A FACTOR IN  
THE HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT  
OF A CITY**

**November 25, 1912**

**MR. MAURICE WILLOWS, New York**

"It would be presumption on my part to talk efficiency standards in a community as progressive as this, with your already high standards pointing the way, in some respects, to other parts of the country.

"In passing, however, I noted in a Saturday paper, a resolution introduced and passed at a children's agency conference held in your city, to the effect that 'hereafter the society would not approve the policy of placing of feeble-minded children in family homes.' This suggests that, even in your highly favored Province, you have the feeble-minded child. I noticed in one of your papers, also on Saturday, that there were in Winnipeg 4000 poor children. This suggests that, even in this highly prosperous city which is the centre of a land as rich as the Valley of the Nile, with a bumper crop this year, it has the poor with it now, if not always."

Proceeding, Mr. Willows noted that Winnipeg had over three hundred manufacturing establishments in operation and over one hundred and fifty wholesale commercial houses employing some 20000 hands; a death rate last year of 12.8 per 1000; an infant mortality rate of 16.51 per 1000; 3000 cases of preventable diseases, with 366 deaths, including tuberculosis cases; and 398 juvenile offenders.

"These notations are made without attaching to them any particular significance—other than to show that Winnipeg has essentially the same problems of social disorder and mal-adjustment in common with other large Canadian



MR. MAURICE WILLOWS



and American cities. Even a cursory study of the records and reports of the Associated Charities of Winnipeg convinces one that your Society is doing splendid work.

“The poverty problem is the shame of civilization, made necessary largely by our system of running around in circles. Many contend that the poor are, in the main, to blame for their condition. This surely is fallacious and unfair. Equally unfair would it be to contend that the victims of preventable diseases are responsible for their own deaths. An impartial study of 150,000 cases of dependency, in which twenty causes of poverty were considered, revealed the fact that 22 per cent. might be attributed to misconduct, while 74 per cent was due to misfortune, the remaining 4 per cent. being unclassified. Thus, taking facts gleaned from the study of 150,000 cases in other cities and placing them alongside the analysis sheet of the same kind of work in your own city, we find that out of 1,026 cases dealt with by your local Society last year, 60 per cent. were cases in which misfortune figured, twenty-eight per cent. were the results of misconduct, and 12 per cent. unclassified.”

The speaker then described three changes in the work of caring for the poor. Thirty-five years ago, the problem was dealt with through the contributions of the wealthy; ten years later the organizations became repressive in character, seeking to disclose fraud and prevent duplication. In the third and present stage adequate relief was still insisted on but emphasis was laid on the searching out of underlying causes.

“The old order of things charitable has passed away. While it holds true that the present can never repay our debt to the past, we will be true to the present by carrying on the struggle of the ages against injustice and wrong, against disease and squalor, low standards of living and degeneracy. Methods are becoming scientific and certain. Our plea now is for greater efficiency. The social worker, no matter how personally well equipped, cannot accomplish much unless reinforced by well-organized co-operative forces, backed by a socialized public opinion.

"Efficiency cannot be attained without intelligent co-operation from without. A central society does not exist to monopolize the charity of the city, nor does it wish to do so. It does not supplant neighborliness and general kindness. On the other hand, it encourages charity on the part of the individual to every other individual, but it also aims to eliminate waste material, prevent lost motion and correlate the efforts of all."

Continuing, Mr. Willows stated that the family no longer epitomized the community. The evolutions of a highly-specialized industrial system had taken away many home industries and the breadwinners must work elsewhere. Schooling was an altogether public function, medical attention was fast becoming so, and other public institutions suggested that the family home was no longer so inviolate. There was some danger in the common splurge of Christmas giving through which undeveloped charities appealed for popular support.

"I might here put in a plea for a common Registration Bureau, a confidential exchange of information. This will, I am sure, insure no unnecessary suffering, and by this means, the interested ones will get more quickly and with greater facility at the root of the trouble.

"Ultimate victory over intemperance, illness, tuberculosis, and the rest of the big contributing reasons for dependency can be accomplished only when all members of the community unite in grappling simultaneously and energetically with the common foes.

"We cannot labor under the delusion that the poor are a separate entity from the rest of the community. The homes of the poor may have a nucleus in one or two parts of your city, but on the whole, rich, middle class and poor, are found in very close proximity. The people of the three classes constantly touch elbows in factory, in market-place, in public conveyances, in kitchens and in innumerable unconsidered places. A recent scarlet fever epidemic in a city of 30,000 started in the homes of the factory workers. Rapidly it spread, claiming its victims from all classes of society and

from all parts of the city. This is but an illustration of the truth that neglect of a part of the community means invariably retrogression of the whole.

“I want to bring home to you the idea that we who work and think along these social lines are keeping our ideals of efficiency miles ahead of us. In this way only can we keep advancing. For the present moment, we ask for co-operation from without. This is, if you please, a joint stock proposition, in which all of us must take stock, whether we want to or not. It is a charitable proposition but it is more—it is a business proposition.

“Efficient charity work means not only a fair chance to the poor and inefficient and a conservation of the charitable resources of a city. It is a constant application of efficiency tests to the social field, which will make for prosperity as much as a new industry or commercial enterprise.”

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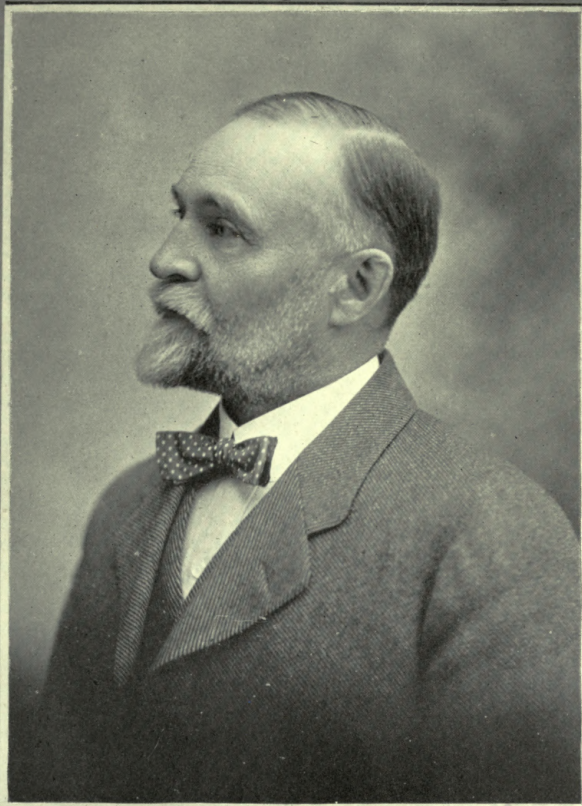
**LA VERENDRYE****February 12, 1913.**

C. N. BELL, Esq., Winnipeg

“The first and real discoverer of the Canadian prairie provinces was Pierre Gauthier de Varenne de la Verendrye (son of Gauthier de Verenne), who was born at Three Rivers, Quebec, in the year 1686.

“When but still a youth, La Verendrye took part in two of the French campaigns against the New England colonies, and shortly after entered into the regular military service of France, going to Europe for that purpose. He served with much distinction in the French army, and in the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709, his valor is attested by the fact that he received nine wounds. La Verendrye returned to Canada and was sent into the Indian country of the Upper Great Lakes, being in command at Nipigon Lake about 1728.

“In the year 1730 he went down to Montreal and submitted to the French Governor, Beauharnois, a plan for conducting an exploration of the West. He was successful in securing the consent and authority of Beauharnois and during that winter arranged with merchants for the advance of supplies of goods suitable for the Indian trade. To give some idea of the utter lack of any definite information regarding the country that La Verendrye had decided to penetrate, it would be interesting to quote from a document now in the Dominion archives at Ottawa, being a communication from Governor Beauharnois to the French Colonial Minister in Paris, concerning La Verendrye’s venture—‘He must also have very accurate maps of New Mexico and California, so that he may not go out and throw himself into the Gulf of Mexico, whereinto the Red River, of which he speaks, has all the appearances of disemboing.’



MR. C. N. BELL, LL.D., F.R.G.S.



“La Verendrye left Montreal in the spring of 1731,” Mr. Bell then recounted, “with his three sons, his nephew Hem-rae, and fifty men, being joined at Michilimackinac by Father Messaiger. Grand Portage, near Fort William, was reached in seventy-eight days. Here the men mutinied and many months were spent at Fort St. Pierre and Fort St. Charles, under discouraging circumstances. In 1733, on the return of his nephew, who had been sent to Montreal to report progress, Fort Maurepas was established near the present Fort Alexander, at the request of the Cree and Assiniboine Indians. In 1734, La Verendrye, surrounded by financial difficulties, returned to Montreal to arrange terms with his creditors, and then came back to Fort St. Charles, where he wintered in 1735 and 1736. His nephew died at Fort Maurepas the following spring.

“In June, 1736, Verendrye sent his eldest son and some score of voyageurs to Michilimackinac for supplies, Father Aulneau, a priest, accompanying the party, but the whole number were killed by the Sioux Indians on an island—ever since known as Massacre Island—in the Lake of the Woods, some twenty miles to the south-east of Fort St. Charles. Verendrye went down to Montreal again in 1737, where he found his creditors very antagonistic but after extreme difficulty he once more managed to obtain a sufficient supply of goods, and he returned to Fort St. Charles early in September, 1738. Almost immediately, he proceeded via Lake Winnipeg, and entering the Red River, he reached the Forks, where the Assiniboine enters the Red, on the 24th day of September, 1738. Without question he was the first white man to set foot on the land now included within the limits of the City of Winnipeg.

“Subsequently,” Mr. Bell continued, “he visited Portage la Prairie, and a fort was erected also on the site of the present Fort Rouge. He then explored the Mandan country on the Missouri River, making treaties with the Indians. In the middle of December he set out for Fort a la Reine, suffering greatly from illness. During the winter at the Fort, the inhabitants, numbering 42, nearly starved to death. In 1739, with Fort a la Reine as his base, he pushed his explorations in all directions, reaching the River Paskoyac (Sas-

katchewan). A shortage of supplies hampered their work and La Verendrye returned to Montreal the following year, leaving his sons in the west. At Montreal he again encountered the bitterness of his enemies, but rejoined his sons in 1741. On the 1st of January, 1743, his two sons and two men, reached the Rocky Mountains. It was not until nearly sixty years later that the Americans, Lewis and Clarke went over the same ground. His eldest son was recalled to Montreal and in 1746, La Verendrye himself was obliged to return and never again had the privilege of returning to the scene of his great exploits.

“The eldest son, however, went west once more in 1749 and rebuilt some of the forts and succeeded in reaching the Forks of the Saskatchewan River below the present city of Prince Albert. La Verendrye was unable to return to the west, though in 1749 he was granted a commission as Captain and the Cross of St. Louis. In that year he wrote to the Minister of Marine at Paris, enclosing a map of the western country, and then he was living in full expectation of another western journey, but he died suddenly at Montreal on December 6, 1749, at the age of 63.

“After Verendrye’s death, his sons were soon got rid of by the corrupt authorities at Quebec. All the western posts were abandoned after the year 1756 and the next important movement in the west was the arrival, after the conquest of Canada by Wolfe, of English and Scotch traders who established a traffic which afterwards led to the formation of the Northwest Company, and the discovery by Alexander Mackenzie of a route to the Pacific and of the great river which now bears his name.

“One of the projects of the existence of the Winnipeg Canadian Club, as announced in its constitution, is ‘to foster patriotism by encouraging the study of the institutions, history, arts, literature, and resources of Canada’ and the Club has already by a suitable tablet marked the site of Fort Garry, the old centre in the Canadian Northwest of the Hudson’s Bay Company.

“The character of Verendrye and the great personal sacrifices he made, as well as his really wonderful achievements in the direction of the original discovery and exploration of not only the present Canadian Northwest, but of the country generally speaking, between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains in United States Territory, are well worthy of recognition by the Club; and it would seem only fitting that they should erect in, say, Assiniboine Park, some striking, if simple, memorial to serve as a tangible reminder to our citizens of La Verendrye’s services to Canada.”

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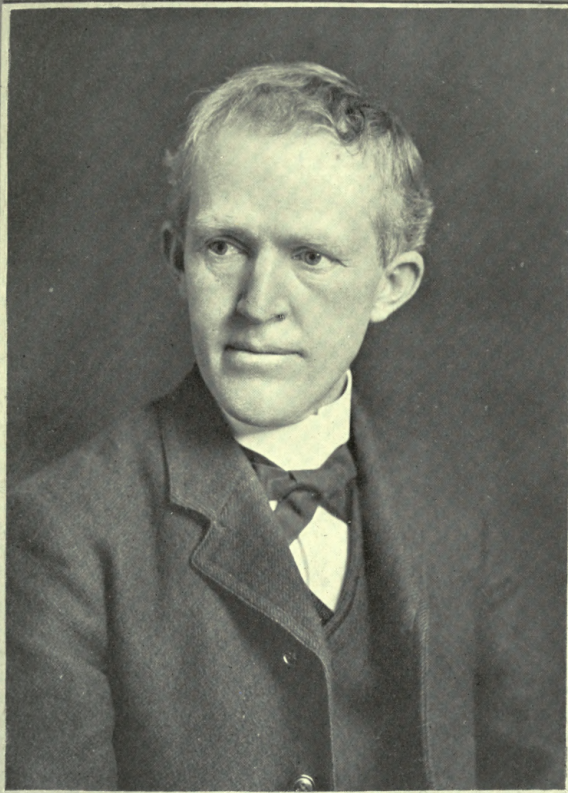
**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.****February 26, 1913.**

REV. SAMUEL MCCHORD CROTHERS, D.D., Cambridge, Mass.

"I would like to talk about our international relations in a simple and humble way (much as we talk about our wife's relations), I appear simply as one of your international relations; and it occurs to me that between these two nations, side by side, the nations of Canada and the United States, it is worth our while to have, as far as lies in us, a real liking for one another. I do not mean, to keep the peace—because it is absolutely impossible to repeat on this continent the condition of affairs that we have in Europe, to have two great nations side by side with even the suspicion of a time coming when they should be really hostile—but what I mean is this: a perfect understanding and good-fellowship between the individuals of these two nations and the nations themselves.

"I have this thought: That somebody ought to write a treatise on international psychology or, if you will, a 'Psychology of International Loyalty.' We ought to have such an understanding between these two nations of ours as the nations of the old world have never had, a more complete loyalty than mere national loyalty. I say we must plan it, both of us. The trouble with those who have that merely national loyalty is that one people is apt to misunderstand the intentions of their neighbor people. If we act in that way, we shall repeat the old, old mistake that has made the continent of Europe an armed camp.

"Now I believe that it is possible and it is true that here upon this North American continent—I am not speaking about Mexico—we have really gone a long way toward that dream of the poet 'The Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World,' and that we are coming to think of the other



Rev. SAMUEL McCHORD CROTHERS, D.D.



fellow in another way than as an object upon which to whet our swords. One of the most successful American advertisers and business men is Mr. Heinz, who makes pickles. Mr. Heinz is a sensible man. He might have made one kind of pickles and then have advertised them as Heinz's pickles, the best pickles in the world; but, being a better advertising man, he simply sent forth the statement that Heinz had fifty-seven different varieties of pickles. That is known all over the world. So, if you get one kind of the pickles, and do not like it, you do not blame Heinz at all; you only blame your luck; you have got the wrong kind of pickle; there are still fifty-six kinds you have not tried. That is how we want you to feel about the people south of the line. There are some ninety millions; and if you have found even a thousand you do not like, that is not a circumstance to the number you have not yet met, among whom you are sure to find someone that you do like.

"I think that the great thing that brings the two nations together is going west and growing up with the country. They find that under the same conditions they do very much the same thing. The western man talks large, but he is perfectly sincere because he feels large. When one sees a big country, sees big possibilities, sees big work being done, it is an inspiration to every normal, healthy man, and it is a delight to live in a time when he has a chance to do big things; and I take it that on both sides of the line we are all reaching out for some great unifying ideas that shall be as big, as forceful, as the material facts of which the makers of these lands, of this new continent, are telling.

"And we have two big conceptions, which appeal to the ambition and the reason and the enthusiasm of virile men. I think that the two greatest political ideals, the two countries which have come nearest to being political ideals, are the British Empire and the American Republic; but I think that we want to realize and do realize that there is something to be added before these ideals will be complete. The way for Canadians and Americans to develop neighbor-

liness is not by minimising in any sense their patriotic feeling, but by giving it most exuberant and continual expression. The minute they understand this, they begin to appreciate each other.

“I think that on both sides of the line we feel that one should look not simply at the present but the manifest destiny of the future. Charles Dickens, on his visit to America, saw only the crudeness of American life; but in Martin Chuzzlewit there is one passage that shows he must have caught a passing glimpse of the future of our country. That is when Mark Tapley replies to the despondent utterance of Martin with a cheerful ‘Eden ain’t all built yet.’ I believe that here in North America, including even our sister republic (or whatever it is!) of Mexico, ‘North America ain’t all built yet.’ ”

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THE HON. JOHN SCADDEN

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**RECENT DEVELOPMENTS WHICH HAVE TAKEN  
PLACE IN WEST AUSTRALIA.****April 2nd, 1913****HON. JOHN SCADDEN, Premier, West Australia**

"The welcome that Canadians have extended to me makes me want to lengthen my stay, and I should like to remain with you in Winnipeg a fortnight or three weeks, in order that I might learn as much as I can. My Secretary complains that he is overworked; but there are plenty of secretaries, and when you wear one out you generally get another. However, I left Ottawa a little earlier in order that I might make a more extended stay in Winnipeg. I did it because we know so little of the fine province you are building up here and I desired to learn more and possibly take back with me some lessons to my own land; for you must not imagine that we have reached that stage in Australia when we know everything.

"Western Australia embraces about one-third of the Australian continent. Formerly, it was looked upon as a barren waste, and all the attention was given to Eastern Australia. I believe you had something of a similar experience in Canada, in the west, so that you can sympathize with us. We had formerly a very small population. To-day we have 300,000."

Continuing, the Premier stated, that they regarded agriculture as one of the mainstays of the country and it was a settled policy that the government should own the railways. They had established agricultural banks which lent money to the farmer at very low interest. The system of government was a kind of confederation, the government, elected by the people of the Commonwealth, being given authority in certain matters. He thought it would be better when they had provinces and not states, and had one central parliament. There were only two political parties, the Liberal and the Labor.

“In the matter of defence, we keep close to the old land. We will need her one of these days. We in Australia are, as they say, ‘three weeks from anywhere’ but we have, right on our northern boundary, a great drove of Asiatics, who may perhaps wake up some day. When they do, we will have to look out for ourselves.

“We have adult suffrage in Australia. There, every individual over the age of 21, has equal rights of citizenship. In view of that fact, we claim that the majority, the true majority, rules; and where the majority rules, we are always safe. If the Australian navy and compulsory military training for its youth—if these, or anything else, is not good—the majority of the people in Australia are strong enough to stop it at once.

The Premier then proceeded to give comparative figures showing the great progress made by Australia in a little over a decade. The population was made up largely of young citizens from the eastern part of the Commonwealth and from the British Isles. The indebtedness of Western Australia was about £24,000,000 for a population of 308,000. Of this, £14,000,000 had been expended on national railroads which were earning the interest of the debt and paying a net profit of £160,000.

“It is a belief of ours that we cannot make the best progress in our industries until we attend to education. Last year we spent on education £278,000. Wherever there are six children, we provide a teacher; and wherever there are fifteen or over, we provide a school and a teacher. It is compulsory for children to attend school when they reach the age of six and remain until they are fourteen. Then, they must attend continuation classes until the pupil reaches the age of 17. All political parties in Australia are at one on this point of education.

“We are glad to see the progress that Canada is making. As a sister colony, we rejoice in your prosperity and I cannot say too much in commendation of your club and its objects. May Canada and Australia ever remain sister dominions under the one old flag! I am Australian born,

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never before off the shores of Australia and I tell you, it gave me considerable pride to place my feet on the old sod and to travel over the old land under whose protection we have been able to attain the prosperity we enjoy today. I desire to thank Canadians for the courtesy extended to me; and to assure you and all the people of Canada that I look for a chance to repay this hospitality when any representative of the Dominion of Canada shall come to Australia."

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## THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

April 24th, 1913.

J. D. MCGREGOR, Esq., Brandon, Man.

"I have been in pretty close touch with the livestock business of this country since I was a boy; in fact, my father was one of the early people who held any livestock in Winnipeg before the railway came. He brought a lot of cattle from Minnesota, which we drove through the country and sold to the farmers. As far back as 1878 there was a good class of cattle in the country and several herds of good shorthorns. The common cattle of that time were mostly driven in overland from Minnesota; and later, when the railroad came, a great many cows were shipped in from Ontario, and as a whole the cattle were of good beef type. In those early days we did not connect the raising of live stock with good farming, as it was a common thing to hear intelligent men state that we would never need any fertilizer for our good Manitoba lands.

"Most of the early settlers devoted themselves largely to grain farming. Others, however, who took to stock raising, settled in the northern part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where there were large natural hay meadows and plenty of open runs for the cattle, and they prospered. In the meantime, large herds of cattle were being driven into Alberta from Montana and Oregon. For a great many years a very low price for cattle prevailed in Manitoba. Market conditions were crude and operated largely against the producer. A large percentage of the cattle was inferior. In addition, some three years ago we had a short crop, while Ontario had an abnormally large crop of foodstuff; consequently, Ontario buyers came into the west and offered such



MR. J. D. MCGREGOR



attractive prices that the western farmer parted with his cattle, and when they finished buying, the West was left very bare of cattle. It is a significant fact that many of these cattle were returned, when fat, to Winnipeg and sold for consumption there the next spring. This would seem a very short-sighted policy on the part of our farmers, but what could they do? They were being pressed for money to meet their obligations and they sacrificed their cattle. We now find, as a result, that we have not sufficient cattle, sheep or hogs, to take care of local consumption."

Mr. McGregor then showed that exclusive wheat farming paid the least profit of any class of farming and was the most wasteful. Every farmer should feed livestock and in this connection the growing of legumes was most necessary. He strongly recommended alfalfa to the earnest consideration of all grain growers and stock farmers in the three western provinces. Corn was not essential to the economical feeding of livestock. They had proved beyond dispute that they could breed and finish wholly on feeds grown on Manitoba lands. The highest type of butcher's beast, that was pronounced by experts the most economical carcass of beef of any Grand Champion during the existence of the International Exhibition, which when dressed broke all records in the per cent. of dressed meat to live weight, namely, 70.7, was a beast fed by a sixteen-year-old boy, just an ordinary calf, bred and finished wholly on feed grown on Manitoba lands. At the same show, Aberdeen Angus cattle from Northwest Canada, when pitted against the herds of the United States, had astounded the breeders and carried off two grand championships, as well as many other firsts and championships.

"In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, everything depends on agriculture. Every business in this city is affected by a good or bad crop; therefore it is up to you to do your part to improve the basis of your whole prosperity. Over a large part of the older settled districts of this province, the farms are not paying the farmer anything like a fair return on the money invested and the labor expended. This condition can only be improved by a proper system of education that will demonstrate the value of clean, pure

seed, of high germinating power, and the value of a proper rotation of crops. The sowing of a part of every farm, when the conditions are suitable, to alfalfa, will stimulate the production of meat and dairying, and at the same time will solve the question of soil fertility. An examination of statistics will show a shortage of cattle the world over and the growing of livestock at the present time certainly looks attractive to the thinking farmer, but the re-stocking of the West should be done gradually by the keeping of all females on the farm, and the maturing of all calves."

The system of banking, Mr. McGregor thought, was accountable for many of the difficulties the farmer had to face. The farmer ought to have as much consideration from the bankers as the manufacturers. The fact that the farmer could not get sufficient advances often compelled him to sell at a low market price, when by waiting, he could have realized considerably more.

"I think that the interior elevator will have a very great effect upon the feeding of livestock in the western provinces. Every time a car of feed of any kind goes by Winnipeg, it is lost, as far as fodder is concerned; and there is enough feed going out of the country every year to take care of all the beef cattle that we have here. It is hard to get accurate figures but in 1909-10, the average screenings per car of wheat, oats, barley or flax that left this country, was  $27\frac{1}{2}$  bushels. Now, you cannot buy that stuff at Fort William and ship it back. They ship it out from there. It goes to Michigan. The screenings from Duluth and Fort William have made the State of Michigan a very fertile state.

"As things are now, you cannot screen all this stuff before it goes away, but when we have the interior elevators everything that is stored in these interior elevators will be cleaned; and the screenings will be available to the dealers in this country for feed, and will go a long way towards reducing the price of meat.

"Just one thing more. Why the railroad is fighting the farmer and the interior elevator is fighting the farmer,

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I cannot understand. The time has come when you want to get back—to get a little enthusiasm into this country, and let us get back to where we were before. If you have large means at your command, buy a farm and go into the breeding of livestock. I won't promise you very much profit out of it, but I will promise you lots of fun and some good, healthy exercise. And, you will have the pleasure of knowing that if you are breeding a good breed of cattle, sheep and hogs, you are working for the good of the country."

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## THE NEW ZEALAND NAVY

May 9th, 1913

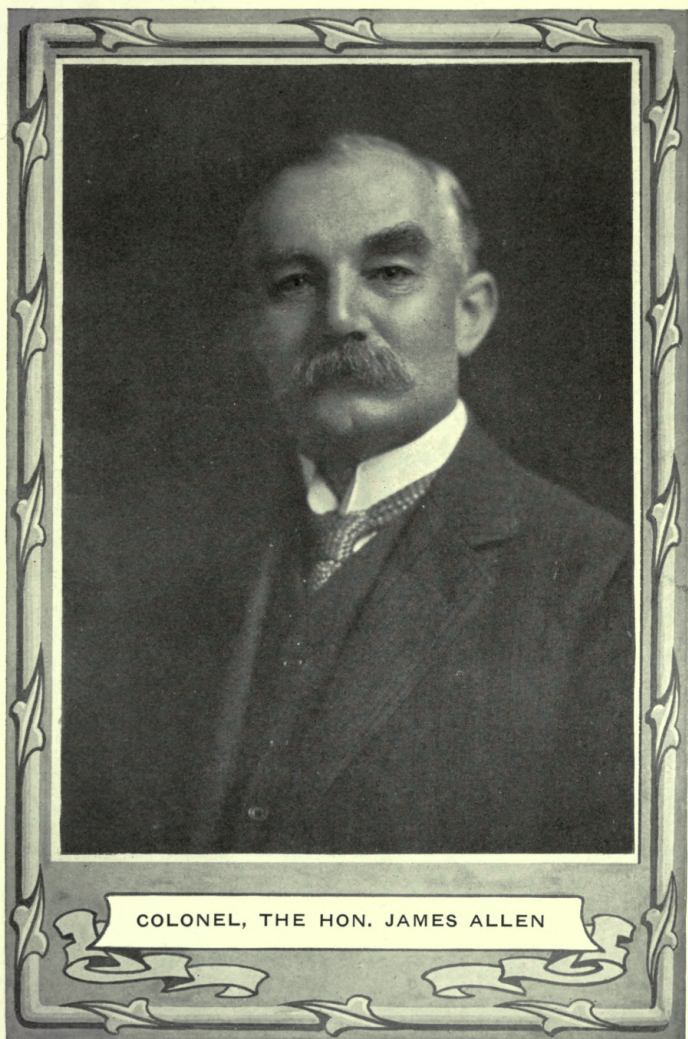
COL. THE HON. JAMES ALLEN, New Zealand

"Since I landed in Halifax, my time had been made to pass most pleasantly, chiefly through the efforts of the Canadian Club. Through their hospitality, it has been brought home to me with renewed force what it means to be a citizen of the Empire.

"New Zealand, where I come from, is only a little country, populated by a little over a million people. We are not, it is true, developing at quite such a rate as you here in the Canadian West; but we are doing, in a smaller measure, the very work that you are doing. We are opening up a new country, to be peopled by a race speaking to a large extent the British tongue, enjoying the privileges which have been those of our forefathers, inheritors of the great traditions of the race from which we are sprung—and I do not hesitate to say that we intend to uphold these traditions and to add to them.

"We, living in the other end of the Pacific, realize the policy of preserving the purity of our race, preserving to our workmen a field in which they may labor without competition too severe and too unfair for them. We realize that, placed as we are, with the eastern nations not so very far away, some day or other we may have to justify our policies and protect ourselves with our own strong hands and arms. We realize that if we are to do it alone, the battle is an almost impossible one.

"Every man here—every citizen of the Empire—should assist in building up a nationality. We in New Zealand have done something toward that end. We have created a national sentiment, and some kind of local patriotism which makes our country very dear to every New Zealander. But



COLONEL, THE HON. JAMES ALLEN



such a national sentiment as that must not be wholly local. The national sentiment, which is the true one, is that which can be, and shall be, used in the creation of that great organization, that empire organization, which shall combine all these little nationalities into one complete empire, which shall be strong enough to say to the world 'There shall be no war' and under which those rights and privileges so dear to our hearts today shall remain ours for all time."

In New Zealand, the honorable speaker said, they had adopted a system of national service—not conscription and the conditions in their training camps were such that clergymen and mothers who had at first opposed the idea, now admitted that the young men were better men after a period in the camps.

"And now as to the fleet. We are only a million people, yet we put our hands into our pockets and gave to the mother country another Dreadnought cruiser. If there had been any real necessity to have given another, we would have given it; and if there were any real necessity now for the giving of further contributions to the Imperial navy, we would not hesitate. But the giving of Dreadnoughts is only a spasmodic effort after all and we in New Zealand are quite determined as to what our duties are in the Pacific seas.

"The duty we have to perform in the Pacific is that of setting the mother country free from the cost, both in men and money, of the defence of the Pacific. That surely is our duty and the duty of everyone of the colonies and offspring of the Mother of the Empire. When I go back to New Zealand, it will be my duty to lay before my Government some proposals with regard to a permanent policy. Our policy now is to give a certain sum of money every year to the British Admiralty. But, gentlemen, I believe the right thing to do is to use that national, that deep national sentiment and local patriotism, not so much to build up a local navy, a tin-pot navy, as to build up a local unit to protect the Pacific seas, just as the local unit of the Imperial navy is used to protect the North Sea and the Mediterranean.

With regard to Canada, the speaker thought the possibilities were greater than those of any other of the British Dominions. He thought the Atlantic shore was safe as long as the North Sea and Mediterranean fleets were powerful enough to win a decisive victory. With regard to the western shore, it was for Canadians to say whether it was absolutely safe or not. Those on the other side of the Pacific might some day want help from the Dominion and that help might not arrive unless the road was kept open.

"I do not conceive it probable that you may ever want help from our little New Zealand; but I am going back prepared to recommend an expeditionary force of something like 8,000 men out of a million population. If the day should come when you want that help, or when any other part of the Empire wants that help, it will be ready to go out, that force of 8,000 men, wherever the Empire calls."

The speaker then emphasized the necessity for the young men of the Empire taking a deep interest in Imperial affairs, and referred to the manner in which the British-speaking and native races of New Zealand were working hand in hand.

"I am sure all this appeals to the elder men and I want it to appeal as strongly to the younger. It should appeal to them in this way: That the future rests with them, with the young man more than anybody else. Although they are busy making their West, developing this country according to their various natures and abilities, their solemn duty is to try and think out, plan out, what the whole Empire is eventually going to be. The conception is a great one—a great Empire in which we have our individual rights and privileges; a great Empire joined for the purpose of defending our rights and keeping ourselves at peace. Surely that is an appeal that ought to be strong to the mind of every young man.

"My visit here has opened my eyes. I am quite sure that the visit of a Canadian statesman to New Zealand, and the report he would bring back from our country would also open some eyes here; and I extend you a hearty wel-

come to New Zealand; and if you will let me know when you are coming, you will find my people prepared to return to you what measure they can of the great kindness you have extended to me."

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## THE FIGHT AGAINST WAR

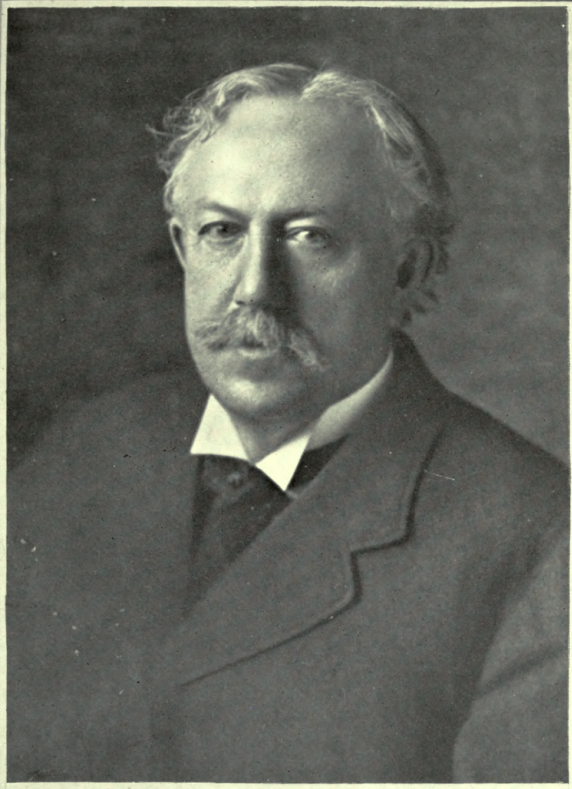
June 3rd, 1913

DR. DAVID STARR JORDAN, Stanford University, California

"It has been my fortune before to speak to several of the Canadian Clubs of Eastern Canada. It has also been my lot to be, for a time, in the service of two masters. For three years I was the American representative with Professor Prince, on the subject of Canadian fisheries. The course of those investigations brought me three times to Winnipeg and through this western country. It always gives me a great feeling of satisfaction to address one of your Canadian Clubs. They represent the strong and vigorous young men of a young and growing country.

"Now, the differences between nations are usually of very small importance. Just as soon as a nation acts the part of a gentleman, then you find the difficulty settled. The Balkan war was engineered by the bankers of Paris. Everything portable in the Balkan States now belongs to Paris. Our civil war in the United States was inevitable. It was in a sense righteous, because both sides thought they were in the right. It was a calamity besides which all other calamities that have ever stricken the United States pale into insignificance, and yet it was, in a way, I say, a righteous war. Well, they will never do anything like that again. The recent rebellion in California will be settled very shortly and it will not be settled by secession. I will repeat, it always pays a nation to be a gentleman, and this is the spirit that prompts and inspires the recent movement toward bringing about conditions favorable to arbitration between the different nations.

"Canada has a unique place among nations, with its government, blood and hereditary relation to Great Britain—ties that will never be severed. Two men that have stood



DR. DAVID STARR JORDAN



in the very highest esteem in the history of the United States and Canada—two men whom I am proud to mention—Sir Charles Bagot, governor-general of the Canadas, and Richard Bush, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States—met, one hundred years ago, after the war of 1812. On a small sheet of paper, they made an agreement that there would be no warships then, or ever, on the Great Lakes that join the United States and Canada. Gentlemen, that agreement has been kept. The Great Lakes have been lakes of peace.

“The time is coming when the world will say that it cannot pay for war, and cannot possibly pay for the maintenance of armaments. The present worth of the world is about eleven billions, in gold and silver; and it has spent a large portion each year in the maintenance of armaments; and now the nations have gone as far as they can. British consuls have depreciated fifteen per cent. on account of this great debt to frustrate war.”

Dr. Jordan then pointed out that the present needs of Germany for the war chest amounted to \$130,000,000, which would only last two weeks in an actual war. No country could afford to engage in a war with the United States, as the damage it would cause by the blockade of its own commerce would more than balance the damage it could do to the United States. For the preceding reason, a war with Japan was out of the question.

“There are perhaps one hundred of us who are giving our time to this matter of the peace of the world. I am sure that there are thirty millions of people that wish us success; and we do think that if we can get people earnestly thinking about these matters, and talking them over, the result will be that war will become the last resort instead of the first. Democracy and militarism cannot live together; for democracy is that which emphasizes individual rights, and militarism subordinates the individual to the State.

“Those who fell in war are the young men of the nations, men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five; they are the men of courage, alertness, dash and reckless-

ness, who value their lives as naught in the service of the nation. The men who are left are, for better or worse, the reverse of this; and it is they who determine what the future of the nation shall be. They hold its history in their grasp. These nations who have lost their young men in war have in so far checked their own development.’

With regard to Germany, the speaker maintained that though she was military, she was not warlike. There was virtually not a man in the German army who ever saw a battle.

“In Canada’s parliament and out of it, the careless word is spoken. In time of peace, prepare for war. Scotland’s answer (Scotland is the nation of the man who thinks twice) is: ‘In peace, prepare for more peace.’ Canada seems almost fiery to enter the jaws of death and go through the mouth of hell without excuse. Scotland sent her regiments into South Africa, but demanded whose blunder or greed made that terrible slaughter of British and Boer inevitable. Through all time, war has told the same story. The same motive, the same lesson, last through all ages, and finds expression in the words of our wisest man of our early national history, the word of Benjamin Franklin: ‘Wars are not paid for in war time. The bill comes later!’ ”

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DR. C. S. WRIGHT

**1911-1912 BRITISH SOUTH POLE EXPEDITION****June 7th, 1913****DR. C. S. WRIGHT, Toronto, Ontario**

"This is only the second time I have spoken in public; the first occasion being in London, England; so I must ask you to bear with me as I try to speak to you.

"One of the most remarkable things about this expedition of ours is the way it seems to have appealed to everyone. It is difficult to know why such is the case. It is certainly not because people like a deal of adventure and dash; for nobody can say that a Polar expedition even approaches dash.

"There are two reasons, probably, for this interest. The first was, that Captain Scott's expedition was the first which in any way could be called an Imperial expedition. We had members from England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, as well as from Canada, New Zealand and Australia.

"But there is something more to add to this. It has struck people suddenly as a surprise, that men can go into the wild places of the earth merely to seek knowledge. It has, I say, struck people as a surprise that there are men willing to give up their lives in the search for knowledge.

"You remember in your copybooks the maxim 'Knowledge is Power' and you will agree that it is very true. Knowledge gained by the few is power for the many. Our knowledge is bought and paid for by a very heavy sacrifice, and it only remains for those who are alive to make the very best use of it.

"For a proper understanding of conditions in a Polar expedition, it is necessary that you understand not only the north, but also conditions in the Southern Polar regions.

"In the north, you have a large floating sea, covered with pack ice. You merely have to get on to the pack, and it will carry you in some direction. It may not be in the right direction, or it may.

"In the south, on the contrary, there is a huge continent, rising to a height in the interior of 10,000 to 11,000 feet at least. Round about in many parts are huge mountains, and between these flow down great glaciers which, so far as we were able to judge, might be up to sixty miles wide. These glaciers are very often prevented from drifting into the sea by floating shoals, which up to now have been called barriers, such as the great Ross Barrier, which is considerably larger than Manitoba, and was discovered by Ross about fifty years ago.

"Further differences between the north and the south are found in the flora and fauna. In the north are seals, polar bears, musk-ox and dogs, all sorts of dogs. In the south, there are only the Emperor penguins in the winter, while in the summer there are seals and Adele penguin. In the north, there are at least a few stunted trees, small plants and lots of flowers. In the south, you have absolutely nothing except an occasional patch of moss in very low latitudes; the moss being an inch or half an inch high.

"You will see that conditions for travelling in the south must be very different from those in the north. You have to carry to the south every particle of oil and food you need. The length of your journey is limited by the amount of food you can carry. If a unit of four men could travel for 400 miles and carry food and oil, it is necessary if you want to go 600 miles, for 2 units to go the distance. As the distance increases, the trouble of transportation increases very quickly. The whole thing is a problem—what you would have called at school, the unknown quantity. In it there were variable elements, such as bad weather and blizzards, to be considered. In addition, you have the 'constants,' such as the least amount of food you can get along with, and the distance you have to travel.

"The problem cannot be worked out to an absolutely sure conclusion. In our case, we all knew that certain combinations of variables would wreck the party.

"As Captain Scott said himself, in his last message: 'We took our chances. We knew we took them. We have done what we could, and things have turned out against us.'

"The marvel about it is not that we met trouble, but that other travellers in the Antarctic have got off so well.

"I am now going to give you a rough account of the course of the expedition. It was at the beginning of December, 1910, that the expedition finally left Dunedin, New Zealand. We left with a total number of about fifty. Of these, twenty-five were to form a shore party. On deck was an enormous quantity of gear and cargo which we were unable to put into the hold. On deck we had thirty or forty dogs, ten Manchurian ponies, three motor sledges, and some tons of petrol, and coal oil.

"With all this deck cargo, we took a chance, and things very nearly came out against us. A storm came up very shortly after leaving New Zealand, and the pumps got choked, with the result that they had to bail the ship out with buckets. Fortunately the sea went down, and the bucket brigade were able to keep the water at safety point.

"On December 20th, we reached pack ice. The pack was unusually heavy and there was an unusual amount of it. We spent three weeks on it.

"On January 1st we got our first sight of the Antarctic. We were awakened at midnight on New Year's Day by the blowing of the whistle. There was Mount Sabine, showing up on the starboard bow. We made our base fourteen miles north of Captain Scott's previous base, and also seven miles south of Shackleton's base.

"We landed ponies and sledges, and by February 1st the hut was up and all was ready for the depot, and for the geological journey to the western mountains. On February 1st approximately, both parties started out. The depot

party soon reached 79.30, and established a depot there called One Ton Depot, because approximately one ton of pony food was left there.

"On the way back, they had trouble with the ponies. The rations were not enough, and some ponies did not pull through. The depot party also met with further trouble on the barrier. A storm came up on March 1st, and the ice on which they were encamped floated out to sea, but happily it floated back, and they were able to save themselves.

"After the depot journey, the parties returned to Hut Point, where they were held up until the middle of April. The life in the hut I am not intending to go into. There was lots of scientific work to be done, and every one was kept busy.

"During that winter was sent out the very finest sledge journey that I think has ever been performed. The party consisted of Dr. Wilson, Lieut. Bowers and Mr. Cherry Gariard. They went with the purpose of collecting Emperor penguins' eggs. The average temperature was minus 60, but the journey was carried through safely.

"In the spring of next year, there was much to be done in the way of exercising ponies, etc. On November 1st Capt. Scott decided to start out on his journey. The party consisted of sixteen men, with two motor sledges, with dogs and ponies to the number of fifteen and ten respectively. A few days later, the motor sledges broke down, this being the first big disappointment of the trip. Later on, travelling south, they passed and picked up their one ton depot, adding the load there to what they were already carrying.

"On December 3rd they reached the foot of the Beardmore Glacier; and here they encountered a very bad blizzard, which delayed them five days, and left the surface in such bad condition from soft snow that the sledges sank in and did not act properly. In ten days, they travelled only fifty miles, a distance which should have been done in two days.

"It took until December 22nd to reach the head of the Beardmore Glacier, where four men turned back, leaving eight going on toward the Pole.

"About December 28th the last three to return started back at 87 degrees south, leaving five men for the dash to the Pole.

"On January 17th they reached the Pole, finding there Amundsen's tent and records. They stayed but one day, and on the 18th started to return. They made good time as far as the top of the Beardmore Glacier, but there they met with bad weather, and lost several days. Petty Officer Evans was failing, and died on February 17th at the foot of the glacier.

"The temperatures up to this time had been quite reasonable, about 25 below. But they met a great disappointment on reaching the barrier. It became much colder, varying from minus 13 in the daytime to 45 below and worse, in the evening. This made the surface bad, and cut down the travel of fifteen miles a day to a very small portion of that. This, in their enfeebled condition, was serious. They had travelled 1,400 miles, and a thousand miles of that journey they had been manhauling their sledges.

"They struggled on at about an average of five miles a day, until Captain Oates, who had been frostbitten in one leg, became unable to travel. On March 19th or 20th, Captain Oates walked into a blizzard, in the hope of saving the lives of the rest of the party by removing himself from among them.

"The party was now reduced to three, with 150 miles to go to headquarters, and only 11 miles from One Ton Depot. On March 22nd they were overtaken by a blizzard and had only food enough for two meals. This blizzard, from what is known, lasted about nine days, the last entry in Captain Scott's diary being on March 29th.

“The relief party, the next year, went out with Indian mules and also with dogs, expecting to have to travel a great distance before reaching the spot where Captain Scott and party had died. But to our surprise, we had only travelled 150 miles when we saw the tent.

“We raised a mound over the tent, and put a cross on top, bearing the names of the heroes, with the following inscription: ‘To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.’

“They are there in the barrier, with the cross over them, and facing east. The cross is on a mound of snow; the snow rests on the tent; and underneath are Captain Scott and his party.

“Five men are there amid the snow-clad wastes; five men who have done their duty. And who shall say they have failed?”

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MR. R. H. CAMPBELL

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**THE GENERAL RESOURCES OF NEW NORTHERN  
MANITOBA****July 7th, 1913**

R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., Ottawa—JAMES WHITE, Esq., Ottawa

R. H. Campbell: "The people of Canada took a considerable time to find out how important the Province of Manitoba was. I remember hearing a man say down in the vicinity of Ottawa that this was a condemned country and that nobody would ever live in it. That opinion has been revised; so much so that practically the only difficulty we have down there, in connection with this country, is to keep people from flocking out here.

"Since the proposal for the Hudson's Bay Railway was made, the Department arranged to have an exploration of the timber along the line of the railway, and also to take up the question of protection, in view of the large influx of people that would result therefrom. This territory is covered, for the most part, with forest growth; but wood of sufficient size to make lumber is not of very frequent occurrence. There are a number of things that affect forest conditions in that northern country. In the first place, is the want of drainage. It is found that the best stands of timber of large diameter are along the river margins and welldrained areas; and when you go back beyond the edges of the rivers, you get back to muskegs, ill-drained and covered with black spruce. In some ridges of light land, white spruce, black spruce and jack pine appear. White spruce produces lumber; black spruce, pulpwood, and jack-pine is used for ties."

Mr. Campbell then pointed out that strict precautionary measures were desirable to prevent fire and that already there had been very general conflagrations. They had established a fire ranger district, with headquarters at Norway House, with patrols down to the construction line of the Hudson's Bay Railway, and the services of the Indians had been enlisted.

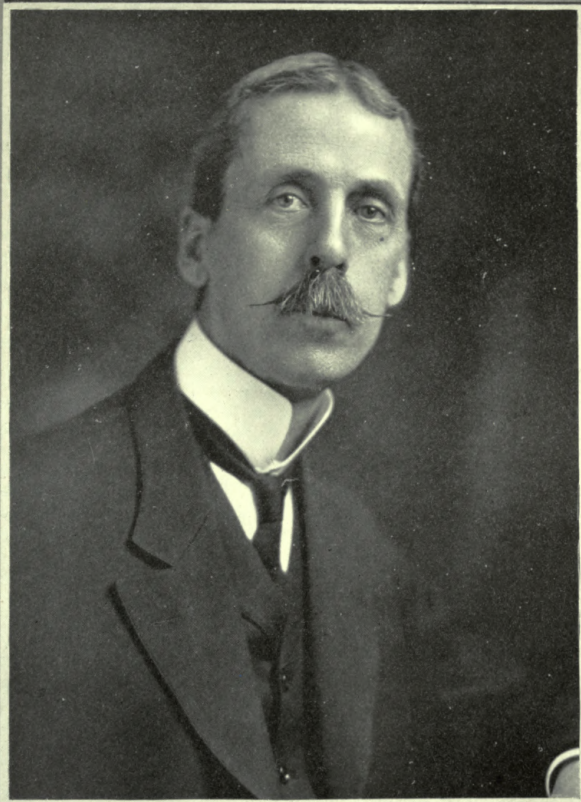
"Some of you may question whether the forest is the great resource of this Province, and whether it may be the great resource in the future. I merely wish to cite the example of Sweden. Sweden is a country less in area than the Province of Manitoba, situated in a more northerly latitude, although the climate is probably very similar.

"In many ways Sweden very closely resembles the Province of Manitoba. The area of Sweden is about 110 million acres; Manitoba about 161 million acres. The forest area of Sweden is about 50 million acres. The part still under Government influence is about 31 million acres. Now, from that area, the Government receives a gross revenue of \$3,100,000; and the expenditure for protection is about \$1,100,000, so that they have a net revenue of about \$2,000,000.

"When you consider the industries that are depending upon forest conservation, you will understand something further of their importance, even besides being a source of good revenue to the Government. Sawmills, pulp-mills, large factories, and even iron-smelting works, are using charcoal very largely and depending upon forest resources.

"I think, therefore, I am not saying anything beyond what I should say when I state to you that in my belief, the forest is one of the most important resources of the Province of Manitoba; and that, if the forests of this Province are handled as they ought to be, you will have in the future a territory as much a forest province as it is now an agricultural province."

James White: "I have had a rough map prepared to illustrate my remarks and I propose to take up in order the several divisions of Dominion resources. On this map you will notice a number of areas colored brown. The rock formation of these areas is, as far as we know, exactly the same as the rock formation in Northern Ontario which contained the gold mines of the Porcupine. The question is often asked, if there is any chance of a Klondyke in Northern Manitoba.



MR. JAMES WHITE



"We are unable to say that there are mineral deposits in that country. We do not know; but there are extended quartz deposits, and the chances of valuable mineral deposits are just as good as anywhere else in Northern Ontario or elsewhere.

"I shall next speak of agriculture. There are yet enormous areas of prairie in Canada which simply require a plow to bring in a crop. Wheat has been grown at Norway House and Russell House, and other Hudson's Bay posts in those latitudes. All the principal vegetables, too, have been grown in that area. Beyond the Nelson River, and along this stream, there is a large territory that is suitable for agriculture, although it will require an extension branch of the railway to develop this region properly. Near the rivers it will be quite easy work, as the very thing that makes the soil fertile is that which determines the presence of the rivers. Dr. Saunders has stated that altitude is more important than latitude.

"This reminds me that the question has often been asked: What is the limit (latitude) for wheat growing? In response to that question, I would say that it is impossible to fix any definite line. It is highly probable that fifty-five degrees is about right, under average conditions; but the change in systems of farming has altered and will alter circumstances considerably. From time to time, new brands of wheat are introduced. Excellent work is being done by the experimental farms in that respect. The end, nor the limit, is not yet.

"I would like now to speak of water power. I would say that the Winnipeg River is one of the most valuable assets you have in the matter of water power. Next to that comes the Saskatchewan. The water power of the Churchill is not yet known. It may seem a far cry to talk about water powers three hundred to four hundred miles from Lake Winnipeg. I believe it will be possible, not many years hence, to carry electrical power just as cheaply long as short distances. A system has recently been evolved whereby it

is possible to transmit, by direct current, three hundred miles, with the same force as current is ordinarily transmitted one hundred and fifty miles. Most of those within sound of my voice have seen the day when ten miles and eighty thousand volts were the limit.

"I hope that the time is not far distant when we shall see a hydro-electric commission in Manitoba similar to the one in the Province of Ontario. It will always be possible for these powers to be utilized for the benefit of the people of the Province. It is not possible for the water powers of this great Province ever to pass into the hands of monopolies and trusts."

Mr. White then referred to the resources of the Province in the whitefish, trout and pickerel in the lake systems. The questions of exportation and limiting the season's catch should receive consideration. The fisheries of Hudson's Bay were one of the greatest resources of the Bay country. It was important also to see that the efforts of the sportsmen were regulated, that the game might forever be preserved to the country. In concluding, the speaker suggested the name "Connaught" for the new territory added to Manitoba.

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MR. J. OBED SMITH

**ADVERTISING A NATION****August 20th, 1913****J. OBED SMITH, London, England**

"In advertising Canada, the Department of the Interior offers no apology, particularly in the old land, where there are fewer opportunities for farm laborers. Because there is very little red tape in this department, a great deal of responsibility rests upon the officials. While Ottawa controls the policy, the details, including expenditures, are worked out in London. Outside the British Isles we have agencies at work in Paris, Belgium and in the Scandinavian countries. There is a good deal of work required in advising and planning discipline for 4,000 booking agents who can be made into good advertising agents for Canada.

"Correspondence also plays a big part in the propaganda, for while it indicates publicity work, it is becoming most productive. So much information has been diffused about Canada that those writing are not content with one or two questions, but set out voluminous inquiries. This indicates that the inquirers have been reached by advertising, and they in their turn have led others to also seek information. Our department, while primarily concerned with advertising Canada alone, is also obliged to set out the advantages of each province. In the past, some provinces have considered it beneath their dignity to advertise, but that is now an exploded theory. The policy of the department is set along such lines as to make advertising pay a government as well as a business firm.

"We have also endeavored to supply news items to the reading public and by advertising in probably one thousand newspapers, to discuss Canada every morning with the Britisher over his coffee, believing that every opportunity should be taken to remove any erroneous impression in re-

gard to the country. It is not generally known that all this work of advertising in the press is very expensive. Some of the weekly papers have a circulation of a million and three-quarters and a page costs about one thousand dollars.

"Apart from the above, our work is largely carried on by bringing before the public the advantages of farming in Canada. Our agents attend every show or fair, distribute literature and also give advice to those requiring it. These results are most satisfactory but perhaps our most effective work consists of carrying information to every town and village by means of motor and horse wagons. These are in charge of experienced Canadian officials, who stop outside schools and having obtained permission from the teachers, address the children on Canada, although nothing is said about emigration. Later on, we get good results from this campaign. Hon. Dr. Roche says that where we cannot emigrate, we must educate.

"Another important phase in advertising is that of giving illustrated lectures. Hundreds are given each season, principally in the winter, and afford us the means of getting in closer touch with the intending emigrant. The most valuable adjunct is the after meeting, when the people gather round and ask questions.

"Last year over 3,000,000 pieces of literature were given away, while school children were mailed a map of Canada gratis. We have also placed six-foot maps of the Dominion on the walls of 34,000 schools.

"There are good and bad advertisements. The latter consist of derogatory letters and complaints from those who have not succeeded. However, Canada does not want the immigrant to fail; but, on the other hand, likes to point to the successful settler as illustration of what can be done out here."

Continuing, Mr. Smith deprecated the fact that such departments as the Trade and Commerce were doing little in the way of advertising as a definite policy. Dealing with some of the problems which confronted the Department,

Mr. Smith alluded to the complaint that some of the provinces were not getting their fair share of the emigrants. He contended that no blame could be attached to the Department, which worked in the interests of the country as a whole. He gave it as his opinion that one reason for the difference in the number of settlers in the various provinces was the fact that the rates of wages were different. If a man were offered more money in one province, the chances were that he would make for it sooner or later.

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**MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.****September 1st, 1913.****HON. D. M. STEVENSON, Lord Provost of Glasgow, Scotland**

"The things I have seen in this country have impressed me more than ever with this point—that the immigration of my fellow-countrymen has got to be encouraged more than ever. How wonderful is the capacity of Canada for receiving and caring for these immigrants! And that capacity has merely got the corner filled in, so far. There is yet room for millions of those struggling people, who can come out here and find conditions that make life worth living.

"But I would like to tell you what has interested me most in this country, and I would like to divide the things that have interested me under three heads: First, sight-seeing; second, immigration; and third, I was very much interested in how the municipalities here are run—how the districts which are a village today and a city tomorrow, how the councils of these cities and these towns manage to keep their work up to date."

With regard to sight-seeing, the Lord Provost spoke in glowing terms of the beauties of the Muskoka Lakes, the wheat plains of the West, and the grandeurs of the Rockies. Concerning immigration, he had studied both sides of the question, and had come to the definite conclusion that the man who came to Canada with an able body, a fairly intelligent mind, and a willingness to work, need never want for opportunities for industry.

"The third point I mentioned I was interested in was that of municipal problems and how they are dealt with in this country. To a man from the east and from the old land, the growth of a city like Winnipeg, from a hamlet of 214 forty years ago, seems almost incredible. How any municipal corporation can keep pace with a growth like



THE HON. D. M. STEVENSON



that is a marvel to me. I have heard criticisms about Winnipeg, but they have, after all, reflected entirely to her credit. That is not quite the same as it was with some of the cities I visited in the United States.

"I have always felt inclined to say in connection with the critics, what Herbert Spencer said, a good deal better than I can put it. He said, in effect, that the man who sits outside of government and criticizes, forgets all the time that if it were not for these people he could not carry on his business. I am told that Canada is beginning to think of adopting the commission form of government. I might say that you will never have a good municipal government if you do not trust the people. The good man who devotes his time to municipal work is worth more than you ever pay him, because giving his time to municipal work means, in the proper spirit, giving his best brains to it.

"The man who sets his heart upon, and devotes his time to, some great movement that has to do with making the city a clean and sweet habitation for his poorer neighbors, will be remembered when all the millionaires are dead and buried. I have always heard and believed that the true aim of municipal work is to make life more livable for the great mass of the people. I suppose that here, as in the old country, where there are perhaps twenty per cent. of the people who are well off or comparatively well off, there are seventy to eighty per cent. that have a hard struggle to find the necessities of life. I know that in the old country this latter class amounts to about eighty to eighty-five per cent. of the population.

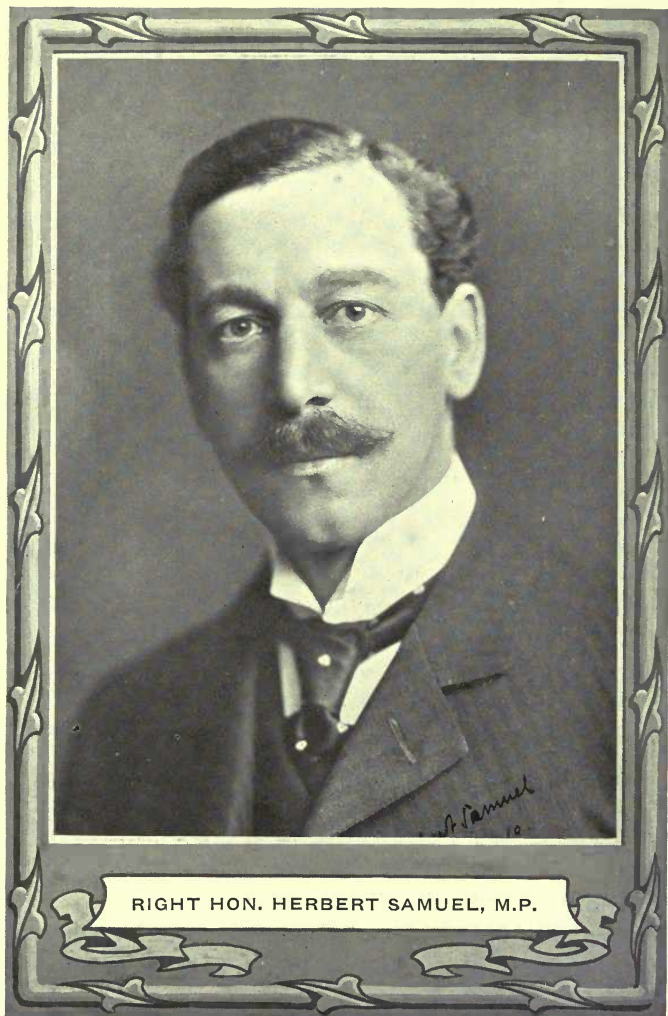
"Surely we are entitled to do something for these people. We owe our fortunes to them. I say that it is the duty of the man who has got around the corner, and is on the highroad to ease and plenty, to give at least a fair share of his energy and brains to the welfare of the poor people in the city where he made that money.

"I might say a little about our Glasgow tramway service. That, at least, is a thing which you in this city have not got to the length that we have. In Glasgow we have them run by ourselves. Many of the other municipalities copy us. Glasgow began by leasing lines built by the city. They retained control by having the lines their own, and merely loaning them to the Company. Finally, when the Company began to get careless, the citizens began to agitate for a better car service. The corporation put this to the Company. They said the conditions were monstrous, and that they could not agree to renew the lease. They drew up a scheme of reform, which the directors of the Company rejected. To make matters short: It was on the 1st of July, 1894, when the corporation of Glasgow started to operate its own tram service."

The speaker then stated that, despite discouraging criticism, the work had been entirely successful and the rate had gradually been reduced to a halfpenny a mile. He was amazed when he paid five cents to go two or three blocks in Winnipeg. For the poor working people, he thought it was a prohibitory charge. The Glasgow experiment would be tested to the extent of giving even more miles for a halfpenny.

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RIGHT HON. HERBERT SAMUEL, M.P.

**PROBLEMS OF THE EMPIRE.****September 8th, 1913.****RT. HON. HERBERT SAMUEL, M.P., London, England**

"I count myself fortunate in being privileged to be the first member of the Imperial Cabinet, as you, Mr. Chairman, have said, who has ever visited the west of Canada or been the guest of your Canadian Club; and I am glad that on the first occasion on which, during my visit to Canada, I am able to address an audience on public affairs, that audience should be composed of my fellow-citizens.

"Those of you who have made a study of European history probably know well that for several centuries the lines of trade between Europe and Asia passed through a single town, Venice. Almost all the flow in imports and exports from the west and the east passed in a great tide through that one city of Venice; and, through her favorable situation, she prospered greatly and became one of the chief towns of the world.

"Not unlike the position of Venice is your position here in Winnipeg. Here, at the commercial gateway between the east and the west of the great Dominion of Canada, the imports and exports pass through and along this great trade route, as rays of light passing through a lens are focussed upon a particular point. One has only to look at the railway map of Canada to see how the lines are focussed upon this centre. I am glad, then, to be in Winnipeg, the Venice of the West, the focus of Canada."

Proceeding, the speaker referred to the fact that in the past the public men of the home country had not visited Canada as frequently as was desirable; but the day of Cobden, who advocated the separation of the colonies, had gone absolutely.

"You may be convinced that now in the Motherland, from the King on his throne, whose close personal interest in the welfare of the Dominions is well known, to the most remote peasant in the highlands of Scotland, the name of Canada in these days is very often on men's lips and the people of Canada often in men's thoughts; and we in the old country feel the most profound satisfaction at the rapid growth and firmly established prosperity of this great Dominion, of which this city of Winnipeg is so good an illustration. In fact, as far as mutual knowledge goes, I am inclined to think that in these days matters are turned a little the other way about, and that in England we have some little reason to complain that you here in Canada do not fully appreciate the vigor, the progress and power which are still retained and evident in the Motherland."

In repudiating the idea that England was in any way declining, the speaker referred to the test of population. In Canada, the census of 1891 gave 4,800,000 people, and in 1911, 7,200,000, a wonderful increase of about fifty per cent.; but during the same time in the old country, the population had increased by 8,000,000, or twenty-two per cent., in twenty years, which was an excellent showing for an established country.

"Then take our trade. Ten years ago, in 1902, exports of British products from the United Kingdom amounted to £283,000,000. Last year, after ten years' interval, that figure had increased to £487,000,000—a growth of £204,000,000, or over a thousand million dollars, in a single decade—a growth of seventy-two per cent. So there again, I think you may feel some satisfaction that the Motherland, from an industrial, commercial and economic point of view, still shows sound and vigorous growth.

"From time to time, much is heard about the unemployment problem in Great Britain; but, for the time being, at all events, unemployment has been reduced to a minimum, and, in fact, the demand for labor is so great that, in many

trades, orders have to be refused on account of the dearth of labor. Our agriculture has recovered from its long depression, and is in a state of prosperity.

“There is still, indeed, much poverty; great masses of people suffering from bad social conditions; but they are not the majority. You must not judge the conditions of the people in England by those that come out here. Those men in England who are earning good wages in regular employment usually stay there. They do not come here; and therefore I say again, you should not judge the condition of those in England by the condition of those who come out here because they have not had adequate opportunities at home. But, against all these undesirable social conditions, a vigorous war is being waged by our parliament, by our local authorities and by a multitude of agencies which are engaged in the work of social reform.

“And this is showing results. For instance, we have been concentrating attention to a great extent upon the death rate among infants. In eight years the infant mortality rate in the United Kingdom has been reduced by thirty per cent., and we have saved alive 56,000 babies every year—about a thousand a week—who would otherwise have died if these efforts had not been made. A thousand babies a week! And I hope a good many of them will live to grow up and be sturdy settlers out in Canada.

“As you know, there has been a great deal of destitution in the mother country among the old people. Eight years ago, there were 168,000 old people above the age of seventy, who were receiving outdoor relief from the poor law authorities. Then we established that great system of old age pensions, giving honorable pensions (and I am glad to say that the post office is the agency of their distribution) to nearly a million old people, at a cost to the State of some £12,000,000; and the result has been seen in the fact that, instead of 168,000 old people receiving outdoor relief, we had last year only 8,000, a reduction of ninety-five per cent. in that short period.

"Then under the Insurance Act, we have brought 14,000,000 people under insurance against sickness. And, before long, we shall engage in a campaign of land and housing reform, in order still to further reduce the cause of poverty and cut at the roots of poverty.

"In England, and I expect it is the same here, when we are discussing problems of Empire, there are some who give but little thought to the fact that a very large proportion indeed of the Empire lies in the tropics and in sub-tropical latitudes. We give but little consideration to the achievements, responsibilities and problems of the Empire in those parts of the world. We are accustomed to regard the British Empire as a confederation of self-governing peoples of the white race.

"The British Empire covers one-quarter of the whole land surface of the earth. It includes in its population one-fifth of the whole human race. The great majority of that population are situated in the tropics and in the sub-tropics. India alone has a population of 300,000,000—seven times the population of the United Kingdom, forty times that of Canada. England has under her rule not less than one-third of the whole continent of Africa.

"These questions are continually in the minds of those who are charged with the duty of government, and I would ask you here also, you who are patriotic Canadians, to look with the eye of imagination at the work that is being done in these parts of the world, to see the thousands of men that England has scattered in small groups over these vast territories; and I would ask you to think at what a cost of life, of health, of loneliness, this work is being carried forward. These men, each one of them, backed by the whole power of the British Empire, have accomplished, and will accomplish, a marvellous work.

"The British Empire, vaster than the Roman Empire at its greatest, is also more beneficent than the Roman Empire at its best. On you, as well as on us, lies the duty of maintaining this work. You Canadians share in the glory of these achievements so long as you remain members of the British Empire—and that will be always."





SIR GILBERT PARKER, M.P.

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**COMPULSION IN THE STATE.****September 19th, 1913.****SIR GILBERT PARKER, London, England**

Sir Gilbert prefaced his remarks by references to the kindness with which he had been received, and after mentioning the many races represented in Winnipeg, gave it as his opinion that they would blend into one much more quickly than would happen in the United States. It pleased him to know that western newspapers no longer had to depend upon the information sifted through the sieve of the American and Republican field of observation. They could now present Imperial matters to the people of Canada untouched by an alien point of view, by alien suggestion, or alien modification.

“ ‘Compulsion in the State.’ It sounds portentous. But I am not a very portentous person. Compulsion in the State? What do I mean? I have used the word simply as a text for saying a few things that I think ought to be said in regard to a certain situation in England, which situation you ought to understand from what I believe is the true point of view.

“Gentlemen, I have noticed in the press reference to what is called conscription. Now, why do I speak to a Canadian audience about that? For this reason I speak about it: That, if England were to adopt that policy which should be adopted, she would enlist the support of every citizen in her overseas dominions. The situation is this: England needs a home defence army, as you need it, as Australia needs it, as South Africa needs it. Not alone because it is needed to give a national sense of security, but because you never can tell what will happen. Even little Switzerland, protected by the powers, must have her home defence army.

“There are those among us who feel that this question of home defence is not a party concern; who feel that the movement should go forward absolutely irrespective of

party. I say this because I have seen in some Canadian papers the statement that conscription was proposed by the party to which I belong. God forbid! But it is not true—God need not forbid it.

“The truth is this: that we think that, as every man is forced into education by the school law of the country, is forced to do something for his own good, so he should in the course of things be forced to do something for his own and his country’s good in the way of military service and the getting of military training.

“The laws of the State are made chiefly to prevent people doing what they ought not to do. Now and again the State finds it necessary to step in and ask men to do what they ought to do for their own good and for the State’s good. That is why compulsion appeals to men of reasonable spirit and national understanding.

“I have seen in the press that you are coming to a recognition that naval defence is necessary. If you decide to take a share in the naval defence of the Empire—and I believe this country will decide to take it, and that when that great decision is made, it will finally be made with the consent of both parties in the State, for such will be the common-sense solution—if you decide upon that, gentlemen, then you have a right to say that you have acted as sons of the Empire.

“‘It is not a case of whether England is at war,’ should be the thought of every citizen of the British Empire. ‘It is a case of whether the smallest island or dependency within the British Empire is at war.’ If it is at war, then the whole British Empire is in a state of war, and you, as a part of the British Empire, are at war, whether you like it or not. You are in a state of hostility toward any outside power that is at war with any portion or part, however distant, of the British Empire.

“A larger understanding is coming to us, and I believe this, that the principle of compulsion will never be necessary. Proud as I am of my Canadian confreres, and of their

splendid place in history, I am still reminded that our success has only been made possible because of the spirit of constitutional freedom under which the overseas dominions have been able to grow and develop.

"You are in a position today where you are making treaties with foreign countries. It is absolutely necessary that you should have a foreign policy. A foreign policy is as necessary to you as any other adjunct of your growth. The United States did not need a foreign policy until she began to export; then she needed a navy to develop that foreign policy. Germany never had a navy until she began to export. Then she needed that navy for the protection of her trade on the high seas.

"Gentlemen, your foreign policy, so long as you remain connected with the British Empire, will naturally be identical with that of the Mother Country. If there is war in England, there is stringency in Winnipeg; if the Bourse trembles, it is felt here. You cannot separate your interests from the interests of the whole Empire. In what I trust will be the great work of the future, that of organizing the forces of this great Empire, you must not fail to realize that your action must be in keeping with the proud and important position you occupy in the Empire.

"You began your development when you secured Confederation in 1867. That was the first step. It was through preference that you developed your country; and can I doubt that you will lend your aid in the solution of how we shall best reap the rest of the benefits of the Empire? Each city, little or great—each community, however small—can do its intellectual, its political and its personal part.

"You have pushed your city to a place of wealth and power among the great cities of civilization. As you march onward, may you leave permanent encampments of civic spirit, national patriotism and imperial duty, till in the far-off future, the historian shall look back upon this great metropolis of the west and shall be able to say of it, 'This was a city set upon an hill, that could not be hid.' "

## **SALVATION ARMY ACTIVITY IN THE VARIOUS FIELDS OF SOCIAL REFORM.**

**November 10th, 1913.**

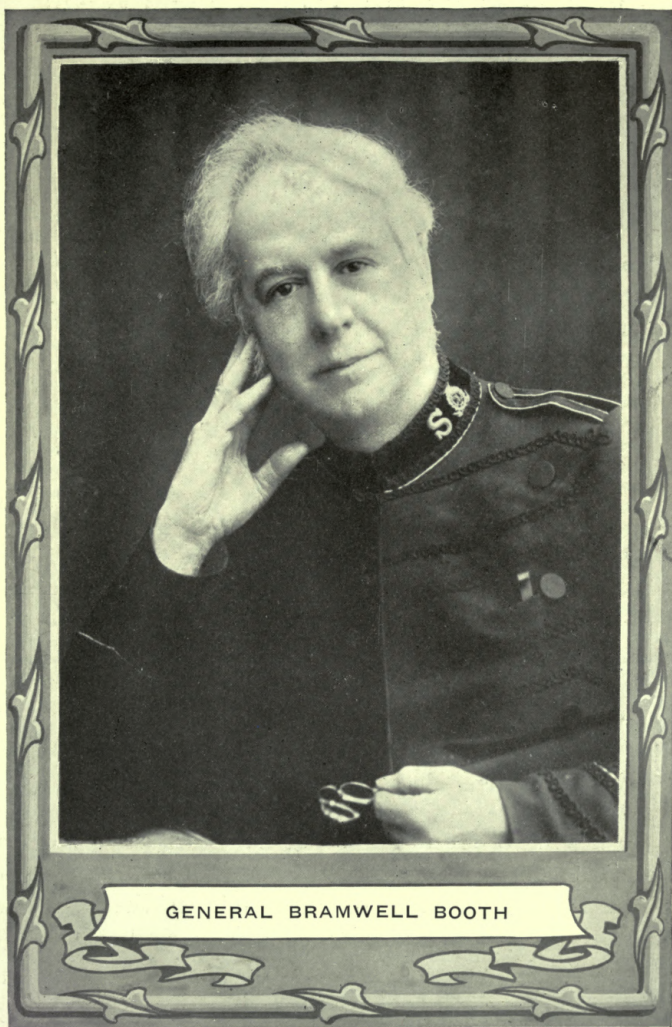
**GENERAL BRAMWELL BOOTH, London, England**

"I cannot but be interested, under the circumstances, when your president has just mentioned that my dear father was an honorary member of your Canadian Club. I feel about my father that one of the chief features that made him interesting was his personality. It was that which made so many classes desire to be associated with him.

"Sometimes I have been asked in Winnipeg in regard to the Salvation Army attitude towards the Sacrament. I always quote the answer one of our young people gave when asked if the Salvation Army had the Sacrament. He said, 'The Sacrament? Yes, oh, yes; we have the sacrament-farthing breakfasts for starving children.' We are a practical concern; and our attitude towards those who are starving and in need is that of friends and helpers.

"I feel that the Salvation Army will extend its operations, will open new avenues of approach to the people, and that there is nothing in the whole range of human life which will keep us from an opportunity to do something for those who are in need. I think that you, as business men, must feel that, in the proof that our arrangements have turned out well, there is evidence of that kind of business acumen and thought and principle at the centre of our activities, that you see in the successful man of business.

"I may say that this wonderful city in which I find myself has taken me by surprise. I see a mighty community growing up, and then I learn from others of the influence which you exert upon the still further mass of people beyond; and I cannot but feel the deepest interest in looking at you, gentlemen, who have influence and power, and



GENERAL BRAMWELL BOOTH



whose lives and work must create an impression for good or ill, beyond the power of the human mind to estimate, upon this new world, this new land, at the gates of which we stand here today."

Continuing, the speaker pointed out the necessity of caring for the child, giving attention to the intellectual, the physical and the moral training necessary to produce the whole man. In this connection it was quite easy to call attention to the necessity of caring for the mother, lifting her up in the eyes of youth as something sacred.

"It is a great asset for any community, that its people should be able to think in large figures and regard the world as a big place and as giving a mighty opportunity. I think a little more stress might be placed, in your teaching in the schools, in your family talks, upon the greatness of the developments which have been attained by industry and enterprise. I think that the future of the race should be held up before the youth of your day, that they may see the highest ideals, and raise themselves from the smallness and pettiness and lack of self-control, which are their enemies.

"I may add, in closing, that I think, in the truest sense of the word, religion is your friend, because it is the antidote for selfishness. Looking at it in a wholly detached way, I feel that it is your friend, because it antagonizes the spirit of selfishness which is the real enemy of true progress, whether of the individual or of the community. You are thoughtful men. You are godly men. Let your voices and influence be raised without question in favor of those unselfish qualities which help to make a happy, prosperous and powerful people."

Since the close of the year death has broken our ranks and removed two of our most honored members, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, an honorary life member of the Club, and Sir William Whyte, a charter member, and President of the Club for year 1907-8.

### **LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL.**

In the death of Lord Strathcona, Canada lost her most distinguished citizen. A long career in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, in which a loyal discharge of duty in every form lifted him from the humblest to the highest station, knit his life with that of Western Canada and finally brought to him the opportunity of rendering signal service to the cause of federation. Leadership in an enterprise that gave to Canada her first transcontinental highway linking the Atlantic and Pacific, elevated him to an enviable position in the wider life of the Dominion. It was only logical that to one who did so much to make possible a federation of the Canadian provinces should come the honorable office of High Commissioner of Canada in London, an office affording rare opportunities for broader service to the Empire. Not Canada only but the Empire will long remember the generosity that gave sinew to private charities and imperial causes.

### **SIR WILLIAM WHYTE.**

Occupying as he did for more than a quarter of a century, a most important position in the management of the railroad that was so prominent a factor in the development of the west, Sir William Whyte came into close personal touch with men of all classes, and in every relation of life impressed himself upon those with whom he came in contact, as a man of the highest integrity, great strength of purpose, clearness of mind, and kindness of heart. He possessed in a rare degree the power of commanding confidence and winning affection. A man of wide interests, his influence for good was felt in educational bodies, charitable associations, and public service organizations of all kinds. He was especially interested and active in the work of the Canadian Club, and his single-minded patriotism will long stand as an example and inspiration to those with whom he was associated.

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